

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

LINCOLN JONES, JR., et al.,	)	Case No. 5:13-cv-02390-LHK
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	<b>ORDER RE: MOTIONS TO SEAL</b>
	)	
v.	)	<b>(Re: Docket Nos. 106, 131)</b>
	)	
TRAVELERS CASUALTY INSURANCE	)	
COMPANY OF AMERICA,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

Before the court are two administrative motions to seal several documents. “Historically, courts have recognized a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents.’”<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, when considering a sealing request, “a ‘strong presumption in favor of access’ is the starting point.”<sup>2</sup> Parties seeking to seal judicial records relating to dispositive motions bear the burden of overcoming the presumption with

<sup>1</sup> *Kamakana v. City & County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 & n. 7 (1978)).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.* (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)).

1 “compelling reasons” that outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring  
2 disclosure.<sup>3</sup>

3 However, “while protecting the public's interest in access to the courts, we must remain  
4 mindful of the parties' right to access those same courts upon terms which will not unduly harm  
5 their competitive interest.”<sup>4</sup> Records attached to nondispositive motions therefore are not subject  
6 to the strong presumption of access.<sup>5</sup> Because the documents attached to nondispositive motions  
7 “are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action,” parties moving  
8 to seal must meet the lower “good cause” standard of Rule 26(c).<sup>6</sup> As with dispositive motions, the  
9 standard applicable to nondispositive motions requires a “particularized showing”<sup>7</sup> that “specific  
10 prejudice or harm will result” if the information is disclosed.<sup>8</sup> “Broad allegations of harm,  
11 unsubstantiated by specific examples of articulated reasoning” will not suffice.<sup>9</sup> A protective order  
12 sealing the documents during discovery may reflect the court’s previous determination that good  
13 cause exists to keep the documents sealed,<sup>10</sup> but a blanket protective order that allows the parties to  
14 designate confidential documents does not provide sufficient judicial scrutiny to determine whether  
15 each particular document should remain sealed.<sup>11</sup>

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17  
18  
19 <sup>3</sup> *Id.* at 1178-79.

20 <sup>4</sup> *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.*, 727 F.3d 1214, 1228-29 (Fed. Cir. 2013).

21 <sup>5</sup> *See id.* at 1180.

22 <sup>6</sup> *Id.* at 1179 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

23 <sup>7</sup> *Id.*

24 <sup>8</sup> *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002);  
25 *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c).

26 <sup>9</sup> *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

27 <sup>10</sup> *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179-80.

28 <sup>11</sup> *See* Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(A) (“Reference to a stipulation or protective order that allows a party to designate certain documents as confidential is not sufficient to establish that a document, or portions thereof, are sealable.”).

In addition to making particularized showings of good cause, parties moving to seal documents must comply with the procedures established by Civ. L.R. 79-5. Pursuant to Civ. L.R. 79-5(b), a sealing order is appropriate only upon a request that establishes the document is “sealable,” or “privileged or protectable as a trade secret or otherwise entitled to protection under the law.” “The request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material, and must conform with Civil L.R. 79-5(d).”<sup>12</sup> “Within 4 days of the filing of the Administrative Motion to File Under Seal, the Designating Party must file a declaration as required by subsection 79-5(d)(1)(A) establishing that all of the designated material is sealable.”<sup>13</sup>

With these standards in mind, the courts rules on the instant motion as follows:

<u><b>Motion to Seal</b></u>	<u><b>Document to be Sealed</b></u>	<u><b>Result</b></u>	<u><b>Reason/Explanation</b></u>
106	Exhibit 1 (Docket No. 106-3)	UNSEALED.	Pursuant to Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(D), an unredacted version of documents sought to be sealed must be filed with the court. No determination can be made as to the documents as currently filed.
131	Exhibit 1 (Docket No. 131-3)	UNSEALED.	No declaration in support filed with the court as required by Civ. L.R. 79-5(e)(1).

<sup>12</sup> Civ. L.R. 79-5(b). In part, Civ. L.R. 79-5(d) requires the submitting party to attach a “proposed order that is narrowly tailored to seal only the sealable material” which “lists in table format each document or portion thereof that is sought to be sealed,” Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(b), and an “unredacted version of the document” that indicates “by highlighting or other clear method, the portions of the document that have been omitted from the redacted version.” Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(d).

<sup>13</sup> Civ. L.R. 79-5(e)(1). The Civil Local Rules have recently been amended shortening the time available to the designating party to file a supporting declaration from seven days to four days. As this rule change was only recently implemented the court applies the prior form of Civ. L.R. 79-5 for the purposes of this order.

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: January 28, 2015

  
PAUL S. GREWAL  
United States Magistrate Judge

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California